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an appetite that won't wait
for meals—

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THE END OF THE JAYHAWKERS.

(Original.)

During the civil war a celebrated Kansas jayhawker named Bugbee rode at the head of a band of outlaws, leaving a desolated track behind him. Among his other crimes was the murder of the Hamblin family on their farm near Marysville. Mary Hamblin, aged twenty, was engaged to Elliot Frost, a soldier in the Union army. Frost was discharged at the end of the war and went home to Kansas to find only the grave of the girl he had expected to welcome him. Standing there by the heaped earth, now covered with waving grass, he swore that he would not rest till he had killed Bugbee.

Bugbee, finding that Kansas was becoming too law abiding for further operations, crossed the line and went into Colorado. He took with him seven or eight of his jayhawkers with a view to operating on the different state lines in the region about Denver. Frost went to Denver and heard at once that the Bugbee gang was the terror of every road leading out of that town, but it was impossible to locate them. At one time they would operate on the route southward to Elko's peak and the next day would be heard of on the road leading southward to Indian Territory. Then within a week a robbery would be committed on the south fork of the Platte, and Bugbee would turn out to have led the robbers. No vigilance committee could locate them.

Frost, who had been a cavalryman during the war, secured a horse and started for the last place the Bugbee gang had left their visiting cards. The country is an unbroken plain, and the young man could ride where he pleased, but so could the road agents, and it was more difficult to head them off than if they had had to travel only by the roads.

After a month's chase Frost tracked the gang to a point within the entrance of the canyon directly west and about twenty miles from Denver. Frost rode into Golden City one evening, fifteen miles west of Denver, and while eating his supper heard a miner who had come down from Empire tell of meeting a prospecting party of eight men in camp five miles up the canyon who had asked him when the Denver coach would pass up, they wishing to take passage up to the mines. Frost, putting this with information he already had, was sure the prospectors were the Bugbee gang and that they would rob the next coach that passed up. Since the coach would not pass the point where the miner had met them till the next afternoon about 2 o'clock, there was time to lay a trap.

There was nothing at Golden City except a hostelry, but a fresh horse was obtained, and Frost put spurs for

Denver. There were several ex-soldiers of the civil war in Denver, one of them, Striker, who had served with Frost. The two made up a party consisting of young veterans and three other picked men, six in all, and, taking with them certain apparel they intended to use, rode out in the early morning to Golden City.

At noon the Denver coach came along, and the passengers alighted for dinner. When they were about to re-enter the coach Frost asked them to remain awhile at the tavern, since he had a party of friends with him who wished to take a short ride. The passengers, consisting of both men and women, demurred, but the riding party were well armed, and they stepped aboard, each with his baggage, a bundle done up in brown paper.

As soon as they were out of sight from the tavern a halt was made, the driver informed that they expected the coach to be robbed, and four of the men, opening their bundles, put on women's attire. Then the coach was driven on. Frost, dressed as a woman, sat next the door, a Derringer pistol in each hand. Striker sat next the other door with two revolvers concealed under the folds of the dress he wore. All had their arms in some way concealed.

They had gone about four miles and were ascending a rise when they heard the word "Halt" followed by "Throw up your hands!" The coach came to a dead stop, and two masked men opened the door, ordering the passengers to alight. Supposing Frost to be a woman, each robber took hold of an arm to help him. His arms were crossed over his chest under his cloak. Suddenly there was a double report, and the two robbers fell dead.

Scarcely had Frost begun his exit from the coach when a woman emerged from the other door, followed in rapid succession by two other women and two men, all of whom opened fire on six men who were standing unconcerned in the road, some with their hands in their pockets, others with folded arms. Four of them were shot down before they could draw their weapons, and two others while they were delivering their fire, which on account of their surprise was not effective.

Of the two Frost had killed with his Derringers one was Bugbee. The sight of him lying cold in death, Frost's knowledge that he had killed him, seemed in a measure to wash away a brooding that had been with him ever since he had made his resolution while standing beside Mary Hamblin's grave. He looked up, and seeing his women dressed men dancing around the fallen robbers, for the first time in months smiled.

The ambushers re-entered the coach and drove back to the tavern. When it was learned that they had not only saved the passengers from being robbed, but had exterminated the Bugbee gang, they were feted as heroes and invited to partake of the best in the house.

O. NORMAN EDDY.

THE GRIP.

How to Avoid Grip, a Simple Remedy Given.

New York, Jan. 4.—These rules to avoid contracting the grip and pneumonia, of which there are 20,000 cases in this city at present, are given by Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, a prominent physician:

"1. Keep the mouth, teeth, tonsils and nose clean.
"2. Keep the vital resistance of the body up to the standard.
"3. Breathe plenty of fresh air, both in the house and out of it, protect the body from cold and draughts by proper clothing.

"It is necessary to keep the mouth, nose, tonsils, etc., clean, because the mucous membranes of these parts, especially the tonsils, is not infrequently the point of entry of the germs of several infectious diseases, as influenza, pneumonia and acute rheumatism. The little depositions in the tonsils are a favorite place for these germs to lodge.
"As a cleanser, I would recommend a simple antiseptic alkaline wash. The following formula can be made at home or at the druggist's:
"Powdered boracic acid, 16 grains; thymol, 1 grain; alcohol, 1 ounce; table salt, 20 grains; baking soda, 30 grains; essence wintergreen, 2 teaspoonfuls; glycerine, 1 tablespoonful; distilled water, 6 ounces.
"Use the solution plain as a mouth wash."

wash or gargle; it can be used as an antiseptic spray for the nose.

"This solution should be used daily after breakfast or at bedtime, and often if much exposed. The preparation is not poisonous.

"Another remedy which will do much to sustain vital resistance of the body is the use of high-frequency electric currents."

W. C. T. U. SPACE.

This space belongs to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They are responsible for this space.

"Army Canteen Case Hopeless."

Such is the opinion of a contemporary who quotes the prediction of Senator J. T. Delivered of Iowa, that the army canteen will never be re-established. In the course of an address delivered at Topeka, Kan., last month, Senator Delivered said: "We sometimes hear statements from army officers and even from the wives of army officers, that they regret the abolition of the army canteen, but I want to say to you, in my opinion never again will the day come when we shall see the soldiers in our uniforms assigned to the business of barkeepers." In the connection it may be well to state that a recent press dispatch which asserted that Mrs. Root, wife of the secretary of state, had asked Congressman Caldwell of Missouri to vote for the re-establishment of the canteen, is denounced as untrue by the gentleman in question.

JINGLES AND JESTS

The Green-Eyed Accelerator.

Mrs. A.—Why do you have Dr. Howe for your physician?
Mrs. B.—Because he has such a jealous wife that no woman patient of his ever has an illness of long duration.—Brooklyn Life.

On January Second.

From Hongkong to Calais and Dover, From far Singapore to Provost. The Christmas season is over. The holiday moment is past. All gone are the hours of leisure. All gone the rare respite of Shirk; We've had our man's share of pure pleasure, And now for the work.

Long, long were the mails sweetly loaded With gifts, whether portly or small; Long, long was the post office goaded. For means to deliver them all. But now, both for prince and peasant, The mail is so changed, it near kills; Yes, friends, we have gotten the presents And now for the bills.

We've taken what others have given, We've given them back just as good; We've spent more like water, by heaven! We've made all the Christmas we could. And now that these gift-joys that ravish Are past, who to sorrow would stoop? Ah, no! We were right to be lavish— And now to recoup.

—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Inscrutable.

We know well enough why the hen crossed the road,
But why is that fleet going round?
We know how the seed wants to adhere to the soil,
But why is that fleet going round?
We know why the leopard wears spots on his side,
But why is that fleet going round?
We know how the moon brings the tides, the truncheon tides,
But why is that fleet going round?
We know why old shoes are hurled after a bride—
But why is that fleet going round?
We know why the hopvine t'other-end-to,
But why is that fleet going round?
We know why the fleet goes round—
But why is that fleet going round?

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MRS. EDDY'S ACT REOPENS FIGHT

For Possession of Her Millions

LAW SUIT SENSATIONAL

Founder of Christian Science Amazed Her Own Lawyers by Calling Off a Reconciliation Plan She Herself Had Made.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 6.—The sudden renewal, with great fierceness, of the legal fight between Mary Baker G. Eddy, head and founder of the Christian Science cult, and her sons, George W. Glover and Dr. Ebenezer E. J. Foster-Eddy, has created widespread astonishment. Especially mystified are leading Christian Scientists throughout the country, who have known for several weeks that elaborate plans for a complete reconciliation between Mrs. Eddy and her sons, and for the partitioning of her estate, had been made on Christmas day, at Pleasant View, Mrs. Eddy's Concord home, were definitely arranged.

This "reconciliation," proposed by Mrs. Eddy herself, and arranged by the distinguished lawyers on both sides, was designed to blot out all discord, to shield Mrs. Eddy from further attacks, to avert the dread possibility of litigation over her estate after her death, and to rehabilitate the sons, Glover and Foster-Eddy, in all their rights and privileges of their relationship.

Like a clap of thunder from a clear sky came the public announcement from Mrs. Eddy personally, a few days ago, of her purpose to create a Christian Science Institute and to endow it with \$1,000,000. This meant the distribution of practically her entire estate, now held by the trustees under the deed of trust executed by Mrs. Eddy three days after the service of the papers in the now historic suit of "next friends" to prove her incompetency.

It shattered the plan of reconciliation at a blow, to the amazement of the lawyers on both sides, and to the consternation of Christian Science leaders, who were eagerly looking ahead to the promised Christmas reunion at Pleasant View.

Within twenty-four hours after Mrs. Eddy's mystifying announcement, the lawyers for her two sons, ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler, John W. Kelly of Portsmouth, N. H., and DeWitt C. Howe of Concord, had decided upon a course of action. It will be an action in the United States court of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, to restrain the Eddy trustees from disposing of the estate in their hands, pending a legal determination upon the absorbing question of Mrs. Eddy's mental competency.

A Philological Idyl.

There is a stable where I keep
My horse and my carriage.
Adjoining, on each side's a place
My coachman calls a "garage."
He does not like the gasoline;
He says it spoils the carriages,
"The blimed smell is a nuisance, and
Hill comes from them ere garriages."

When my man and the chauffeur meet,
Each dies into a dreadful rage;
One of them says, "Tain't from my place—
The smell doesn't come from my garage."
I don't know which is the best,
And will not while I draw my wages;
I have the cleanest place in town—
Look at them other big garriages."

And then the other man but in—
(He of the second place has charge)—
He is a Frenchman, and he says,
"Don't talk to me of your garriages;
I use ze finest gasoline—
Look at my bills an' ze charges—
Ze smell comes from ze oiler place;
Mine is ze best of all garriages."

L'Envoi.
I wonder how 'twould be if I
Should get a car and sell my carriage,
And whether I should keep it in
A "garriage," "garriage," or a "gar-
ridge."
—Harper's Weekly.

Self-supporting.
Lady (to blind beggar—Waere's the boy who used to lead you around, my poor man?)
Beggar—Oh, he's gone into business on his own account.—Megendorfer Blatter.

Humor of Animals.
Even a fond laughs when he has swallowed a large beetle and it begins to walk about inside. It does tickle so! Ducks laugh most when they come out of water. The ground feels so funny under their feet that they cannot help themselves. But they have much more humor than fowls at any time. A duck is born with a twinkle in his eye and a smile at the end of his tail. Tragedy does not suit him so well—he cannot be very tragic or very dignified with a waddle for a walk.—London Captain.

Didn't Interest Him.
A prominent Bostonian recently put up at his club a Chicago man bearing letters of introduction from a common friend.

After dinner the two were lounging in the club library when the Bostonian chanced to ask:

"By the way, what do you think of the 'Origin of Species'?"
"Never read it," was the reply of the man from Chicago. "In fact, old man, I'm not in the least interested in financial subjects."—Success Magazine.

Charity.
"I understand you refused to accept a gift from my daughter, Sam?"
"Yes, she did, Sam."
"You looked upon it as charity, I suppose, Sam?"
"Yes, Sam, and I've no objection to a man having a right to accept charity when his wife's got work, sah!"—Yonkers Statesman.

THE LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY.

How Bismarck Discouraged Official Correspondence in Russian.

The question of a diplomatic language has been raised in China for the first time in our recollection by the Japanese within the last week or two. Up to the present time treaties have been made out in the language of the West as well as in that of China, and in each case it has been stipulated that if there were found to be any difference between the two Western should be held to be the correct version. But as a rule, we believe, communications with native officials have been in Chinese, and the Japanese in sending in theirs in their own tongue have attempted to create an awkward precedent.

For a very long period the diplomatic language of Europe has been French, though of late years there have been many breaches of the rule. English was largely spoken, for example, at the Berlin Congress after the Russo-Turkish War.

An amusing story is told of the manner in which the iron chancellor discouraged the St. Petersburg authorities from writing to him in Russian. He gave instructions that all communications received in other languages than German, French, English and Italian should be left unnoticed and put away in the archives. Bismarck then wrote across after scried in Russian. No answer was returned and the documents were all laid by with the state papers. At last he came himself and asked why he had received no reply. Bismarck himself tells the story:

"Reply," I exclaimed, 'to what? Why, he had written a month ago and had sent me several reminders.
"All right," said I, 'There is a great pile of documents in Russian downstairs, and yours are probably among them. But we have no one who understands Russian, and I have given instructions for all documents written in a language we do not understand to be put away among the archives.'
It was then arranged that Bismarck should write in French, and the Foreign Office also when it suited them.—Siam-mercury.

BASHAW'S DARK GRANITE.

Was Subject of Informal Talk By Hardwick Men.

An informal smoke talk was given by the Woodbury Granite Co., to their sub-contractors at their office, Tuesday evening, December 31, for the purpose of discussing the local monumental trade, says the Hardwick Gazette. Geo. H. Rickford spoke about Hardwick monumental output, prospects for increasing same, and the encouraging things met with in their campaign for the introduction of Bashaw's dark granite stock. Also that the company owed their present success to the fact that their motto has always been "Satisfactory work and quick delivery." In introducing their Bashaw stock to the trade it was not "something just as good" but the real article; that they never did, neither would they sell it for Barre granite.

C. W. Huntington was assigned the subject "Bashaw Granite as a Monumental Stone." He told some of his experience in selling this granite to the dealers and also read several letters in relation to work shipped, speaking in very complimentary terms in commenting on the excellence of the workmanship and on quality of the stone.

J. Y. Dutton was the next speaker and had been given no subject. While not a manufacturer he wanted the manufacturers to know that he always stood ready and willing to help them in every way possible. That they might have a difference of opinion was expected, but they had his good will and he wished them not one, but many years of prosperity.

O. S. Chapman told briefly some of his experiences they had met with in quoting prices to the trade and the difference in quotations they sometimes came across when they had Barre as a competitor. His subject was "Prices."

Other speakers were George James, W. E. Dwinell, J. W. Mack, J. E. Sullivan and Ashley Smith.

Cigars and fruit were passed and a short musical program was given on the griphophone.

It is the intention to have more of these meetings in the future to discuss conditions of the business, how to get it, and other affairs that will be of interest and benefit to the manufacturers.

WILL CONSIDER IT AFFRONT
For American to Try to Keep Out Certain Japanese, Says Aoki.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Japan will consider the exclusion of its subjects from America or any American possession an affront, according to Viscount Aoki, retiring Japanese ambassador, in an interview here to-day. The mikado is willing, he added, to restrict his people's emigration, but when foreign powers seek to keep out those whose departure from Japan has been sanctioned, the situation becomes altogether different.

A Few Mistakes.
I have been disappointed quite often in life;
It has not been at all what I thought.
I believed I was getting a gem of a wife.

When her hand I with ardor bestowed,
And, of course, I don't wish in the least to complain,
She is very well meaning, I think, in the main.

But there have been some times when I noticed with pain
That she wasn't at all what I thought.

When I take home a purchase I frequently find
That it isn't at all what I thought.
And I own with a sigh that I must have been blind.

Deaf and dumb and insane when I bought.
There is one recollection that makes me feel sick;
But it was quite a soft snap and I snapped at it quick.

Was I found when I later had drilled into the brick
That it wasn't at all what I thought.
I once thought I was getting inadequate pay.

But it wasn't at all what I thought.
For the man that I worked for informed me one day
I was getting far more than I ought.

This working for nothing I said I was tired;
I was sure he would give me the raise I desired,
But he gave me the boot, so to speak;
I was fired.
So it wasn't at all as I thought.
—Chicago News.

BOXER SCARE IN CHINA

Tax Imposition Makes Trouble All Round

BUILDINGS DESTROYED

English Missionary Just Arrived in San Francisco Expects Trouble All Over China Before Many Months.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.—C. Polhill, an English missionary who has spent 20 years in China and arrived at San Francisco Friday on the liner Nippon Maru, says that shortly before he left his station at Kai Tsien in the province of Szechuan, a place about 1,500 miles from Shanghai, the boxers had caused considerable alarm to the foreign residents. The imposition of a half-school tax and a heavier tax on opium had aroused the boxers to anger and started them on a wrecking-rampage. No lives were lost in the outbreak, but five buildings belonging to the Protestant and Catholic missions were destroyed before the authorities succeeded in quelling the riots. Polhill is on his way to London. He expects trouble all over China before many months.

SMUGGLING ARMS INTO CHINA.

Discovery by Viceroy Chang Leads to Edit to Avoid Boxer Troubles.

That small arms in large quantities have been smuggled into the interior of China from San Francisco has come to the notice of the imperial consul at that port, Sun Sze Yee. The information came in the form of an official notice from Viceroy Chang of Canton. An influential Chinese of Napa, Cal., named Leo Ming Pa, was arrested in that city with a trunk load of small arms, and copious ammunition for the same, in his possession. He was set free because of age and the influence behind him. An edict was issued soon afterward by the viceroy making it a capital offense to import weapons of any kind into the interior of China. Notices concerning the edict are posted in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and Chinese leaving the city for home are warned against taking arms with them. The effect is to guard against the possibility of the boxers being equipped and armed for another outbreak.

A NEW BENEFACTION.

New Scheme For Combating Fire on Board Ship.

The thought of a fire at sea is always productive of a shuddering feeling. It suggests a situation as terrible as can well be imagined, for it is more beyond control the more welcome fate of death by drowning is the only alternative to that by burning. Of the ships that have left port with their human cargoes and never returned, no one can tell how many met their doom by being overboard by this cause. It is more dreaded by underwriters than rocks or storms and has probably been responsible for as many losses as both together. But science has been striving for protection against this danger, as against so many others, and now great things are claimed for the chemical application of the use of sulphurous gas to which two atoms of oxygen are added; the discovery of a Long Island man, and one that responded most satisfactorily to the various tests made of its efficiency.

The machine for applying this preparation is not unlike an aspirator, and the vacuum carpet cleaners that are becoming familiar in our cities. Vessels aggregating a million tons and representing some of the principal ocean liners of the world, are making use of it. One such came in to New York harbor recently from China with a valuable cargo, in which a fire was discovered. With this apparatus the captain attacked the flames, declining the services of the New York department, and extinguished them without any extension of the fire beyond what it was when discovered.

An officer of the New York department said that to accomplish the same result it would have been necessary to flood the hold with water.

Being two and a half times the specific gravity of air the gas sinks and finds its way into every corner and crevice, going around and through substances that water would not at once penetrate. But it has another value hardly inferior to that as a safeguard against fire. Practically every battleship of the Pacific fleet was cleansed of vermin and possible disease germs when it started on the long voyage from the Brooklyn navy yard, and had it not been a patented article and so not open to competition, each vessel might have been equipped with a machine. Dr. Gorgas of the Marine hospital service at Panama has found it highly effective in his sanitary work.

The latest reports about the bubonic plague scare in San Francisco, and the measures taken for its suppression, state that as a result of 350,000 poison ratings distributed for rats, only 2,000 dead rats were secured, yet in one day upon an Atlantic freight liner at London, a fumigation service by this method, to nullify the danger from a smallpox patient, resulted in the killing of fifteen hundred rats. It seems reasonable that an agent which can do so much for a ship at sea could be made equally valuable for buildings upon the land. If its efficacy has not been exaggerated it renders a double service, each one of great importance.—Boston Transcript.

MARSHFIELD.

The week of prayer is to be observed in the Methodist and Congregational churches by holding union meetings on January 7, 8, 9, and 10. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings the meetings will be in the Methodist church and on Wednesday and Friday in the Congregational. To everyone a cordial invitation is extended to be present.

POTATO BUG STUDY IS BASIS OF THEORY DISPUTING DARWIN.

Prof. Tower Says Evolution is By Direct Response to Conditions of Existence.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Prof. W. L. Tower of the University of Chicago, who has been working on a new theory of evolution to supplant those of De Vries and Darwin, brought before the scientists of the American association for the advancement of science his experiments and conclusions reached with the potato bug.

With many sizes and colors of lepidoptera, at which the potato bug is one form, the scientist made a series of four demonstrations which were said to be of world-wide importance.

Prof. Tower has studied the bug here, in the Southwest and Mexico for 12 years in many different environments. His conclusions is that evolution has not taken place wholly by nutrition, nor by natural selection.

"I am of the opinion that the evolution of the genus lepidoptera and of animals in general has been continuous and direct, developing new species and migrating races by direct response to the conditions of existence," he said. The American association for the advancement of science elected Thomas C. Chamberlain, University of Chicago, president. Among the elected is Vice-President F. Swain, Institute of Technology, Boston.

Prof. Tower told the scientists that in addition to proving the falsity of famous doctrines of evolution in his study of the bugs, he has succeeded in increasing the number of longitudinal stripes on the patients, even inducing "abrupt stripes" to run crosswise in some instances and doing away with stripes altogether in other cases.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES

\$2,910,000 MORE.

His Chicago University Benefactions Now Reach Total of \$23,896,981.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—John D. Rockefeller's annual New Year's gift to the University of Chicago amounted to \$2,910,000, and makes a total of \$23,896,981 he has given to the university.

Mr. Rockefeller's donation places Chicago third among the endowed universities of the country, only Leland Stanford and Harvard having a larger endowment.

Word of the gift was received in a letter from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that the elder Rockefeller had placed at the disposal of the university securities to the amount of \$2,000,000, which will give an annual income of \$300,000. The other parts of the donation were \$155,000 to cover the deficit of 1907, and a miscellaneous fund of \$300,000.

This gift is the first large one made by Mr. Rockefeller since President Johnson succeeded President Harper, deceased.

For the Harper memorial fund \$135,000 has been raised by popular subscription. Mr. Rockefeller has promised to triple the amount by popular subscription.

WRECKED BY BOMB OF BLACKMAILERS.

Williamsburg Store Blown Up and Owner's Family Injured.

New York, Jan. 4.—Peter Licato's musical instrument store at 20 Morgan avenue, Williamsburg, was partially wrecked early yesterday by the explosion of a bomb planted in the doorway by blackmailers who had failed to extort money from him. The sum of \$300 was demanded. The loss to Licato through the explosion was \$1,000.

Licato, his wife and several children were asleep in the rear of the store. The building is a three story affair, with all the floors occupied by tenants.

The entire neighborhood was aroused by the concussion following the explosion of the bomb, and frightened tenants rushed into the street, seeking safety. Licato, his wife and children were stunned and so dazed that they were unable to act for themselves. Policemen carried them out.

MAY TRANSPLANT VITAL ORGANS.

Dog and Other Animals to Help Man to Overcome Disease.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Science will soon solve the problem of transferring sound vital organs from the lower animals to man, according to Prof. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute for medical research.

The prophecy was made in a paper by Prof. Flexner, read by Dr. Ludwig Heikson before the physiological section of the American association for the Advancement of Science.

"The technical surgical operation involved in this kind of experimentation, on account of the necessity of maintaining unimpaired circulation of the blood, is great, but not impossible of achievement, and no effort should be spared to reach this goal," says Prof. Flexner. "The functions of transplanted organs are maintained by the method of the preservation